



RDECOM

US Army

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NTSB UAS Conference

UAS Airworthiness

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TECHNOLOGY DRIVEN. WARFIGHTER FOCUSED.

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- **Aviation Community:**

- Many UAS vendors have not followed traditional Aviation Industry Standard design and construction processes.
- UAS are part of the Aviation Community. The Aviation Mind-set must be embraced.
 - Contemporary aviation design and manufacturing practices must be implemented
 - Check Lists need to be followed.
 - Aviation maintenance practices must be implemented.
- Because UAS are unmanned, some of the requirements/standards may be different, but the airworthiness *process* needs to be the same as that for manned aviation.
- No UAS should be operated anywhere without an Airworthiness Release.
- Active configuration management/control must be implemented and all system modifications must be approved through the Airworthiness Release process.
- Continued Airworthiness processes must be implemented.

A Demonstrated Capability Of An Aircraft Or Aircraft Subsystem, Or Component To Function Satisfactorily When Used And Maintained Within Prescribed Limits

AR 70-62

UAS Levels of Airworthiness

Vehicle Size	General Guidance		Airspace		
	Max Wt (lbs)	Max Speed (kts)	International & National	Active Restricted & Combat Zones	Expendable UA in Active Restricted (per RCC 323-99)
Med/Large	>1320	>200	1	2	3
Light	Up to 1320	200	1	2	3
Small / Mini / Micro	Up to 55	120	COA Process (Addressed on case-by-case basis)		3

Level 1 certifies to standards equivalent to manned systems tailored for UAS
Catastrophic failure rates no worse than 1 loss per 100,000 flight hours

Level 2 authorizes to standards less stringent than those for manned systems
Catastrophic failure rates no worse than 1 loss per 10,000 flight hours
(Minimum Level for Weaponization)

Level 3 authorizes to a minimum acceptable level of safety
Catastrophic failure rates no worse than 1 loss per 1,000 flight hours

- **COAs are currently used to allow UAS to operate in the National Air Space (NAS)**
 - This will continue for all UAS until the FAA develops File-and-Fly procedures for Level 1 UAS and DoD certifies a Level 1 UAS to operate within those procedures
 - A COA will still be used in the future to allow Level 2 and some Level 3 military UAS limited access to the NAS
- **COA operations are limited is scope and envelope**
 - Geographic limitations
 - Tight restrictions and controls
- **There is a lot of work to be done to educate all the players to the same level of understanding on COA process**
 - Application procedures and consistent input
 - Restrictions, rules, and requirements.

- Demonstrated stability and controllability
- Description of the Operations to be performed
- Sectionals with operation areas marked
- Completed Range Commander's Council Document RCC 323-99 Criteria Checklist and any analysis/procedure used to mitigate risk
- RCC 323-99 supplement Appendix B: Range Safety Review Questions for UAV Projects
- Estimated population density in people per square mile.
- System Safety Risk Assessment and/or Safety Assessment Report
- Risk acceptance (if residual Medium Risk are identified)
- Operator's manuals
- Operator Training and Qualifications
- Checklist
- Frequency authorizations
- Emergency procedures
- Test Plan for operations (if applicable)
- Weight and balance
- Configuration Management Document
- Unit SOP for Flight Operations
- Records Keeping
- Maintenance Practices

- **DoD**
 - **UAS JIPT**
 - **Joint Airworthiness IPT**
 - **NATO – Flight in Non-Segregated Airspace (FINAS)**
- **FAA**
- **Industry**
 - **RTCA SC-203**
 - **Others**
- **Program Offices**
- **Users**

- Much has been accomplished in identifying the special requirements for UAS
- Different levels of certification have been developed
- COA Process will be needed for long term
- A continued partnership with all the players is a necessity to achieve our goals
- Numerous Airworthiness Standards are still missing for “file-and-fly”
- Still work-in-progress and will be for awhile